

The Yorkville Enquirer.



YORKVILLE, S. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1876.

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SOUTH CAROLINA NEWS.
—Up to 9 o'clock on last Monday night, eighteen companies of United States troops, numbering about 1,200 men, had arrived in Columbia.

—In Anderson county, recently, a lad of fifteen or sixteen years, picked 224 pounds of cotton in one day, between an hour after sunrise and sunset.

—The Columbia Register is bragging about having received a West India yam potato, twenty-three inches in circumference and weighing six pounds.

—J. B. Young, white, and Richard Thomas, colored, had a cotton picking match in Abbeville county recently. Young picked four hundred and fifty-eight pounds, and Thomas four hundred and fifty-six.

—At Cross Anchor, in Spartanburg county, last week, three hands picked for Mr. Robinson, the following weights of cotton: One colored woman, 309 pounds; one colored boy, 227 pounds; one white man, 355 pounds—making a total of 991 pounds as a day's work for three hands.

—A despatch received in Charleston from Senator Robertson, gives the information that the General Post Office Department has notified Bernier that he need make no further efforts to obtain sureties on his bond as postmaster of Charleston, and that it has been decided that postmaster Bernier should be retained in his present position.

—Several negroes, suspected of complicity in the recent murders at Edgefield, have been arrested and lodged in jail. The Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier says a story in circulation that there had been a quarrel between the whites and blacks is without foundation, and was only circulated in extension of the murder and for political effect.

—In passing sentence upon a colored hog thief the other day, Judge Mackey asked the culprit what time it would require to bring a race of hogs up to full weight and maturity? The thief allowed it would require about three years. Well, said the Judge, I will give you just three years and a half at hard labor in the State's prison, as I wish to give the people in your neighborhood ample time to raise a new stock before you regain your liberty.

—Four companies of artillery, acting as infantry, arrived in Columbia on Friday last, from Fort Mifflin. A detachment of United States troops from Governor's Island, N. Y., numbering one hundred and seventy, comprised of a battalion of the 3d Artillery and a part of the 11th and 22d Infantry, commanded by Lieut. Col. L. L. Livingston, were in Richmond on Friday last, en route to Columbia.

—The Edgefield Advertiser of the 19th instant says: "Merrill, who has been assigned to duty in Edgefield, Aiken and Barnwell, is reported, will arrive in our town to-day or to-morrow—accompanied by cavalry and artillery—and make this his headquarters. We know not the grounds for this report. It is further reported—and upon very good authority—that arrests are to be made among us soon. How soon we cannot learn—nor upon what plea or pretence. The two new companies of infantry that arrived on Saturday have gone into barracks, with the others, at the old Saluda House."

STATE POLITICAL ITEMS.
—The Hampton colored Democrat Club of Waltham numbers fifty.

—Frank Armin, Trial Justice at Hamburg, formerly a bitter Republican, made a Hampton speech in Aiken, on Monday of last week.

—The Radicals of Kershaw county have nominated a straight out black ticket for the Legislature.

—The Democratic Executive Committee are in receipt of a large number of letters from colored Democrats throughout the State, complaining of intimidation upon the part of Radicals of their own color.

—Union county has gone into the labor reform movement with a vim. The farmers and other employers are pledging themselves not to again employ any person who goes against them in their struggle for reform. They seem determined on that point.

—At a Republican meeting in Aiken, a few days ago, several Democrats who were present, were notified by the officer in command of a detachment of U. S. soldiers, that they could not participate in the discussion or ask questions of the speakers. They departed.

—The colored Democratic club of Lowndesville, Abbeville county, numbers about two hundred, who have pledged themselves to vote for Hampton and reform. They were lately presented with a beautiful flag by Miss Eliza Tusten, of Abbeville, which they promise to carry to victory.

—The following county ticket has been nominated by the Radicals in Edgefield: For the Senate, Lawrence Cain. For the House, Paris Sinkins, D. Graham and Arch Weldon. For Probate Judge, Wm. Heath. For Sheriff, H. N. Boory. For Coroner, John Stark. For County Commissioners, Stevens and Harris. All these are colored men except Heath.

—All the Democratic clubs in Abbeville county were out in full force at the meeting on Wednesday of last week, and from 3,500 to 4,000 participated in the Democratic meeting. The procession was three miles long, and contained 3,000 mounted men, by actual count. All the clubs were in uniform. Seven hundred colored Democrats, mounted and uniformed, rode in the procession. There were three separate bands of music.

—Upon the conclusion of the Hampton meeting at Aiken last week, the deputy Marshals, taking advantage of the fine opportunity offered, arrested eleven gentlemen, among the number Col. A. P. Butler who commanded the parade. The persons arrested are charged with complicity in the Ellenton affair and were placed in confinement. They were, however, subsequently released on bail. A barbecue near the stand, sent some of the gentlemen arrested.

MERE-MENTION.

The yellow-fever, which has been scouring Savannah during the last few weeks, has abated, and the announcement is made that aid for the suffering city is no longer needed. The epidemic has also disappeared from Brunswick. The Centennial will positively close on the 10th of November.

The Mobile Cotton Exchange reports a decrease in the average yield. John D. Lee, a prominent Mormon, has been convicted and sentenced to death for his participation in the Mountain Meadow massacre, in which a number of Gentile emigrants were ruthlessly butchered nineteen years ago. Having the right, under the laws of Utah, to choose the manner of his death, the condemned man chose to be shot, and was accordingly sentenced to be shot to death on the 26th of January, 1877. J. W. Lathrop, President of the Savannah cotton exchange, died of yellow fever, in Greensboro, N. C., on the 12th instant. A negro boy about fifteen years old, working near Macon, Ga., got his head caught in a sugar-cane mill, and didn't live long enough to testify as to the sweets of adversity.

The official count of the Arkansas State election has been completed. The total vote was 108,684; Miller, Democrat, receiving a majority of 33,392 over Bishop, Republican. At Richmond, Va., on the 16th, the weather was extremely cold, with snow. An official dispatch, received at Washington from Fort Laramie, confirms the report of recent fighting with the Indians. Cameron's report to Gen. Sherman directing him to garrison South Carolina with troops, excited great surprise at the North. "Sitting Bull" has written to the Indian Agent at Fort Peck, asking permission for his warriors to come to that Agency to trade for ammunition. It has transpired that there were eleven different tribes in the Custer fight.

Francis P. Blair, Sen., prominent in the political history of the United States, and since Jackson's administration, died on the 19th instant, aged 87 years. The official returns in Ohio gives the Republicans a majority of 6,692. There is considerable feeling among colored Masons over the postponement of the recognition of their brethren by the Grand Lodge of Ohio.

The North Carolina State Fair, which closed last week, was quite a success. Rev. Dr. Fuller, a native of Beaufort, S. C., died in Baltimore last Friday. A detachment of United States troops en route for South Carolina, but delayed in Richmond, last Friday, were invited to an entertainment by the volunteer military of that city. Samuel Benner, of far some complicity in the Charlie Ross abduction, has been recommended after a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus.

EDITORIAL INKLINGS.

The Democratic Party and Education.
—The following resolutions were adopted by the Democratic State Executive Committee in their rooms, at Columbia, on the 3d instant: In answer to inquiries on State debt and education, we reply that on the points made, the question has already been answered by the Democratic vote in the Legislature; but to remove all doubt, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party will give its support to the adoption of the proposed amendments of the constitution, to wit:

"That section 5, article 10, be amended so as to read as follows:
"SECTION 5. The Boards of County Commissioners of the several counties shall levy an annual tax of not less than two mills on the dollar upon all the taxable property in their respective counties, which levies shall be increased unless by special enactment of the General Assembly, for the support of public schools in their respective counties, which tax shall be collected at the same time and by the same officers as the other taxes for the same year, and shall be held in the county treasury of the respective counties, and paid out exclusively for the support of public schools as provided by law. There shall be assessed on taxable polls in the State an annual tax of one dollar on each poll, the proceeds of which tax shall be applied solely to educational purposes: Provided, That no person shall ever be deprived of the right of suffrage, nor shall the amount assessed on each poll exceed the limit given in this section. The school tax shall be distributed among the several school districts of the counties, in proportion to the respective number of pupils attending the public schools. No religious sect or sects shall have exclusive right to or control of any part of the school funds of the State, nor shall sectarian principles be taught in the public schools."

"That the question of adopting this amendment shall be submitted to the electors as follows: In favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon: 'Constitutional amendment—Yes.' Those opposed to the said amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words written or printed thereon: 'Constitutional amendment—No.'"

Resolved, That the State debt having been practically adjusted by the consolidation act, 22d December, 1875, and most of the creditors having come in under the act, we consider the adjustment as final, and pledge the party to abide by it.

The Calhoun Massacre.
—The Charleston Democratic Executive Committee, make the following report of the result of their investigations of the Calhoun massacre, an account of which is printed on the outside of this issue.

The Charleston Democratic Executive Committee have made careful examination into the facts attending the riot at Calhoun on Monday, 16th inst., and vouch for the following statement, which is sustained by the affidavits in their possession of credible witnesses:

When the arrangements were made between the chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic and Republican parties for the joint meetings, it was distinctly settled, for the purpose of securing peaceful discussion, no one should carry any arms to these meetings.

In violation of this agreement, the Republicans went to Calhoun with their guns. Some of them, and others who were not armed, appeared on the speakers' stand had concealed their arms in the edge of the woods adjacent to the place of meeting. A few guns had been hidden by the negroes in a house near the stand. Whilst the speaking was going on, these were discovered by a small body of Democrats, and the negroes near them, thereupon made an effort to seize these arms. This produced a commotion, simultaneously with which, and before a single shot had been fired by the whites, a party of negroes advanced from the woods in skirmishing order, firing upon the whites, who were for the most part unarmed, a few only having pistols on their persons of small calibre.

Some negroes around the stand, at a signal, at once rushed to the woods, seized their weapons and joined in the attack upon the whites. The meeting established that there was but one negro killed, and that he and all the whites were slain and wounded were shot after this firing began.

It was a treacherous ambush, with every appearance of careful preparation, and having for its purpose the slaughter of the white and colored Democrats at the meeting. We pronounce as false the telegram to the Governor of C. C. Bowen, Sheriff, who is the leader of the Republican party and candidate for reelection, who declares that the fight was occasioned by a portion of the Democrats from the city attacking the meeting and killing an old colored man.

By order of the Executive Committee.
CHARLES H. SIMONTON, Chairman.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

CHURCH CALENDAR.
Services for Sunday, October 29th, 1876.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Rev. J. E. CARLISLE, Pastor.
Services at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 8 o'clock, p. m. At Yorkville, at 7 o'clock, p. m.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Rev. R. P. JOHNSON, Pastor.
Services at Yorkville, at 10 o'clock a. m., and at 8 o'clock, p. m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
H. M. Hill—Barney Mulls.
J. A. McLean, Judge of Probate—Notice to the heirs-at-law of Wm. Reeves, deceased.

W. H. McCorkle, Agent—Grand Opening of Fall Goods.
C. E. Spencer, Secretary—Notice to Democrats.
John L. Davis, Secretary—Hickory Grove Democratic Club.
Joseph A. McLean, Judge of Probate—Citation—Wm. White, Applicant—Wm. Reeves, deceased.

T. M. Johnson & Co.—New Goods—Cotton at 15 cents.
Joseph A. McLean, Judge of Probate—Citation—T. P. Whitesides, Applicant—John Whitesides, deceased.

John J. Smith—Oranges—Hams—Crackers—To-bacco—Candies—Irish Potatoes.
W. H. & J. P. HERRING, Fall 1876—Seed Wheat, M. Strauss—Entire New Stock.
J. F. Hart, Chairman—Democratic Meeting at Mary Zacher—Confectionery and Toy Goods.
Mrs. C. A. McPherson—For Sale.
Wood's Hair Restorer.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.
In compliance with the published request of the State Democratic Executive Committee, that this day, (Thursday the 26th instant), be dedicated to fasting, humiliation and prayer, religious services, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M., will be held at the Church of the Good Shepherd, (Episcopal). Those of all other denominations are invited to attend. We learn that the stores and business houses in town will be closed during the hour of worship.

COMPLIMENTARY.
Our townsman, Maj. Hart, has shown us a handsome photograph of the field officers of Battery M, 2nd U. S. Artillery, recently sent him from Fort Reno by Lieut. Col. Cartie A. Woodruff, U. S. A., who during the late years of the war, commanded that battery. It fell to the lot of "Hart's Battery," serving under General Hampton's command, to meet in a score or more different engagements, this famous battery, serving under the command of the gallant Custer; and out of the fierce encounters in which they opposed each other, grew a mutual respect between these two famous batteries, which has, since the war, ripened into personal friendship between the former commanders.

THE COUNTY CAMPAIGN.
During the past week, Republican meetings were held at various places in this county, at which a division of time was accorded to Democratic speakers. At Hickory Grove, on Tuesday, there were about fifty white and thirty colored voters present, who were addressed by Frank Edwards, Nelson Davies and Hannibal White, Republicans, and by Messrs. Witherspoon, Hart and Bell in behalf of the Democratic party. On the next day a meeting was held at New Hope; and on Thursday at Fort Mill, where both parties addressed an assemblage of 150, about equally divided as to whites and blacks. A meeting was held at Rock Hill on Friday, which was addressed by candidates of both parties, and on Saturday a meeting at Fort Mill, called by the Democrats, was addressed by Judge Mackey and I. D. Witherspoon, Esq.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
The Democratic Executive Committee of York county, met in the Court House, on Monday, the 23rd instant, according to the call of the Chairman, Maj. James F. Hart. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the York County Democratic Executive Committee, do earnestly recommend to the farmers making contracts for labor, and to the merchants advancing supplies for next year, give preferences to the colored men and the friends of good government.

Resolved, That those who vote to continue men in office who are not worthy of our suffrage, or our confidence, are not our friends nor the friends of good government.

Resolved, That this committee procure 1,000 democratic campaign diplomas, to be printed and signed by the various secretaries and presidents of the Democratic Clubs in York county, and sealed with the official seal of this committee; said diplomas to be awarded, after the election, to our colored friends within the bounds of the several clubs, as a badge by which those who want employment may be distinguished.

Resolved, That this committee do recommend and request that all business men throughout York county, suspend business from 6 o'clock Saturday evening, November 4th, to Wednesday morning, November 8th, in order that they and their employees may devote themselves exclusively to the work of redeeming South Carolina and the nation from corruption and misrule.

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.
In accordance with the notice given several days ago, the Republicans of York county assembled in mass-meeting at this place on Tuesday last, and were addressed by speakers of the Republican party, in advocacy of the Republican nominees for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States, the Governor of this State and the member of Congress from this Congressional district.

There were in town about fifteen hundred colored citizens, and in the procession through the principal streets, preceded by the colored Brass Band, besides the pedestrians forming the column, there were about 350 mounted men, all of whom cheered lustily for the nominees of their party.

After marching up Main street and returning, the procession proceeded to the grove in rear of Major Hart's residence, where the stand for the speaking had been erected.

The meeting was then called to order by J. Hannibal White, Chairman, and after prayer by Rev. A. C. Dutton, a company of colored juveniles, in uniform, and styled the "Chamberlain Boys," were arrayed in front of the stand, and catechized by the Chairman, the answers to the various questions propounded being either denunciatory of the Democratic party and General Hampton, or laudatory of the Republican party and Governor Chamberlain.

At the conclusion of this ceremony the Chairman introduced

JOHN M. FREEMAN, JUN., of Charleston, a colored speaker, who commenced by telling his hearers that in the present contest they should consider whether or not the Democratic party come before them as sympathizers, and whether or not that party regards the colored people as American citizens. He said it is true the Democratic leaders claim to have accepted the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States, but they have failed to put the name of a single colored man on their ticket. This, he argued, is one proof that the Democratic party do not intend to recognize the colored people as citizens. And in further proof of this proposition, he said that in the Democratic Convention that nominated Seymour and Blair, in 1868, Wade Hampton, the Democratic nominee for Governor, introduced a resolution declaring the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments null and void. He said this

Democratic claim to be the friends of the colored people, and claim only to want a government, when, in fact, they are actuated by the desire to control. As to good government, about which they are clamoring, he said the Republicans have given them that for the past two years, and the objection to Chamberlain by the Democratic party, at this time, is because he had stood by the Republican party.

On the subject of the public schools, he contradicted the statement made by Democratic speakers that the public school fund has been misappropriated, and asked whether the white people when they had control of this State in 1852 or 1855. He said in those years the benefits of the public schools were extended to but a limited number of children, and were kept open only from forty-three to seventy-five days; while now the public schools are kept open for six months of the year, and their benefits are extended to 47,650 colored children. The educational system of Georgia, which had been lauded by Democratic speakers, is not, he said, what it has been represented. He said he knew of one county in that State in which only 23 colored children are attending the free schools, and that the school fund in that county was being used for other purposes.

He then read extracts from what purported to be a speech delivered last Decoration day in Charlotte, N. C., by Rev. Mr. Martin, which extracts, he said, went to prove that the Democratic party are not friendly disposed to the colored people. He said it is true, if they obtain power, they cannot remand the colored people to slavery, but they can control them as well as virtually make the colored people slaves.

He believed the emancipation of the slaves was the work of God, but that the Republican party was the chosen instrument through which to work their freedom. The Democratic party did not bring on the war to give the colored people freedom, but to keep them in slavery.

Gen. Hampton, he believed, was a gentleman, but his surroundings were bad, to prove which he cited the fact that General Toombs, of Georgia, had come into this State and made speeches in his behalf.

He reiterated the charge that the Democratic party are actuated in this struggle by the desire to obtain control, and challenged them to contradict the statement that the present State administration is not a good one. He said both parties were to vote, and when a bad man leaves a party, he is not to be considered always take him up.

He said that from a confession of General James T. Tilton, of Iowa, who, until recently, had acted with the Democratic party, party certificates of \$1,000 each have been issued in Missouri, to every man who owned a slave, said certificates to be paid when the Democratic party obtain control of the Federal Government. This was sufficient reason, he thought, why that party should be deprived of obtaining control.

He next advised his hearers against raising disturbances, urging them, to be quiet, to go to the polls and vote peaceably, and that if any colored men in the county wish to vote for Hampton, to let them do so without molestation.

He next urged upon the colored people, old and young, to stand firm to the party, and closed by exhorting Hon. A. S. Wallace as being in every way worthy of their support.

MR. J. K. JILLSON.
State Superintendent of Education, was next introduced. Mr. Jillson indulged in a humorous strain during the greater portion of his speech. He commenced with a quotation from Shakespeare—"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer by this sun of York," applying it to the large crowd present representing York county. He compared the 83,000 Republican voters in this State to an unruly pig which two persons were endeavoring to put in a pen—one by coaxing, and the other by driving—and said those who are endeavoring to drive it will find that it will slip from them and be penned by the Republicans. He did not care to bring up questions of the past, and cared nothing about who set the colored people free; it is sufficient for him to know that they are free. He would not give the Democratic party the credit of bringing about their freedom, and admitted that the people of the North were not enter into the war for the purpose of liberating the slaves, but one of the results of the war was to set them free, and many white men also.

He next took up the nominees of the National Republican party, and argued at some length in favor of their election, also discussing from a Republican standpoint, the questions of the national debt and the currency.

Coming to State affairs, he said he would not abuse Gen. Hampton, as an individual; not caring anything for him. But of the accusation made that the State Government is made up of carpet-baggers, if the Democrats would refer to the Republican ticket, they could easily see how many carpet-baggers are on it; and asked if Moses, whose administration was condemned by all parties, was a carpet-bagger. He had no use for Moses, he would give his administration for reform were instituted during Moses' administration. Only three months ago, Chamberlain's administration was lauded and pronounced good by the Democrats. Why the change now? Because Chamberlain had stood by the Republican party. And even in the Democratic State Convention that nominated Hampton, the speaker said Chamberlain received 64 votes for the nomination.

Recent Republicans, who have lately left the party, were compared to "Sunday Christians," who will find Democratic fire hotter than the Republican frying-pan from which they have fled. He said the Republicans have consolidated the Democrats more solidly than they have ever yet been, and the Republicans are better off than voters to the party than they were with them.

He urged upon his hearers not to scratch their tickets, something which, he said, the Democrats never do, and hoped Republicans would learn from the history of the past that they must stick together. In the exercise of their rights at the ballot, he said they would be protected; but in the violation of the laws they would be punished. In business transactions he advised his hearers to observe the golden rule, dealing fairly and honestly with their employers.

He said the Democrats claimed that they would carry the State, which they might be able to do by four ways—1st, to buy votes; 2nd, by trying to persuade Republican voters, though he would not say they had threatened to do this; 3rd, by scaring them, which would be found a difficult job in York; and 4th, by persuasion, which he hoped the Republicans would not permit.

The speaker then closed by urging his hearers to let alone whisky—whether of the Democratic or Republican brand—on the day of election, and to conduct themselves on all occasions as become quiet, orderly and law-abiding citizens.

HON. A. S. WALLACE
was next introduced. He said equal laws, equal rights and equal privileges are the palladium of the Republican party, and it is that which keeps you here to-day. Go with me back to 1865 and I will show you that in consequence of the passing of the Black Code, all men were made equal. One of the provisions of that Code was that a servant could not sell anything without the permission of his master. Another was, that though a servant might have an equal share in a crop, yet if he went into a field to procure a mess of roasting-ears without the permission of the owner of the land, he would subject himself to the death penalty, without the benefit of clergy. They accuse me of having voted for the Black Code, and Hampton said in his speech here the other day, that I had voted to sell free men into slavery. The Democratic party say not to go back to old issues; but is not that an old issue?

He then read from Gen. Hampton's speech, as reported in the ENQUIRER of last week, the remarks of Gen. Hampton in reference to Gen. Tilton, and also a letter in which Captain Tilton and Capt. J. T. Lowry, in which Captain Tilton sustained Gen. Hampton in his assertion that he (Wallace) had introduced such a bill in the Legislature of 1858, after reading which, the speaker asserted that Capt. Lowry was not a member of that session, and hence was not a competent witness. Mr. Wallace then read from the Journals of that year his connection with the well-talked-of bill, which is as follows: "A. S. Wallace gave notice that he would introduce a bill to sell free negroes and persons of color, for a limited time, and for life, for certain crimes therein specified."

The speaker continued—the man who says I introduced a bill to sell free negroes into slavery, tells a lie; he who tells it not only maliciously slanders, but lies. He then explained his connection with a petition from York county that was presented at the same session by Mr. Black, to sell all free persons into slavery and give the proceeds to the Commissioners of the Poor. He said that Mr. Black did his duty in presenting the petition of his constituents, and claimed that he (Wallace) voted against it. He also said he voted against the Black Code. In these points the speaker said he had made a record against Hampton and his henchmen that would go down to posterity as a lasting lesson.

He next alluded to the Ku-Klux excitement of 1871, and said his heart has been bitter toward those implicated in that trouble, he would not have interceded for them.

After alluding to the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler, and advocating their election, he asked the colored people who rescued them from the Ku-Klux. He said that during those days, the prosecuting attorney for this circuit bore him a message to Washington to the effect that if he voted for certain measures then pending in Congress, he could not return to South Carolina. He replied that he would vote for them, and he did vote for them, and in doing so he rescued many white men from a fate that was worse than bondage. He also claimed that at his suggestion, Judge Bond dealt leniently with many persons who had been induced to join the Ku-Klux. He said he grieved the necessity of having recourse to allude to this subject, but said he had been forced to it.

As a result of the Democratic triumph in 1874, he said, as he then predicted would be the case, cotton is now worth ten dollars less per bale. Another result was the efforts of Democratic members of the House of Representatives to put it out of the power of the authorities to send troops to the South, in case they were needed, by offering resolutions to reduce the army, and to send all the regular troops to the frontier. But Grant saw to it that they should be protected.

The speaker then closed by saying the Republicans wished to take no advantage in the election that they are unwilling to give to the Democrats.

T. C. DUNN.
Republican nominee for Comptroller-General, was next introduced. After alluding to the persons present at the meeting, he said that as those who had preceded him had devoted their time to the Republican party, he would devote his time to the Democratic party. You have been told by the Democratic party that the Republican leaders are thieves, but have they ever proved it? If they have given any facts, I have yet to hear of it. Hampton says that I have called Cardozo a thief, and that Cardozo has called me a thief. I defy any man to say that I ever called Cardozo a thief. True, I did charge Cardozo with negligence, but when the charges were brought up in the Legislature, every Democratic member voted to acquit him, and consequently we here have Democratic authority that he was not negligent.

In comparing the educational facilities of this State with those of Georgia, the speaker said South Carolina gives \$400,000 a year for educational purposes, while Georgia does not give the half of it. Last year, the educational fund in Georgia was \$153,000, and \$100,000 of that sum was derived from the poll tax. South Carolina devotes her whole poll tax to school purposes; appropriates \$300,000 to the same object; \$50,000 to the University; and \$30,000 for the pay of School Commissioners.

In regard to taxation and State finances, the speaker said we have to pay interest on the public debt, with the exception of \$700,000, which is in bonds issued on account of the Land Commission. One and a quarter millions of our debt is for the redeeming of the bills of the old Bank of the State. Another item of the State's indebtedness is interest on the debt accumulated during the war. And all of the indebtedness of the State is about six and a half millions, all of which, excepting \$700,000, made up to us from the Democratic party. The Democrats say that previous to Republican rule, the average taxation in the State was \$500,000; but they say nothing about \$300,000 added to that amount, which latter sum was the profits derived from the State Bank, a huge shoving machine. Nor was this sum, aggregating \$800,000, not been a national purpose, but to the paying of interest on the public debt, which debt was then in process of making. The Democrats, he said, accuse the Republicans of stealing, because they think if they were in their places they would have stolen too. In Georgia, he said, no interest had been paid on school funds for the past ten years.

According to Wade Hampton, said the speaker, the bulk of taxation is paid by the colored people. If you pay the taxes have you not the right to elect men of your choice to spend them?

On the subject of Chamberlain declining to meet Hampton in joint discussion, the speaker recited the substance of the correspondence on that matter, alleging that the Democrats wanted to name all the places at which the discussion should be held.

The speaker said he wants peace between the two races in South Carolina. Quoting from Gen. Hampton, he said: "South Carolina belongs to the people of South Carolina, and they intend to have her." which he said was truth stolen from the Republicans. The people of the State have had her all the time and will keep her; but are her people of the Wade Hampton stripe of broken-down aristocracy? No, the people of South Carolina have risen, and will hold possession of her.

Are you not citizens of the State? Wade Hampton has not been a citizen of the State since the war. Why these people have talked so much about a certain divine institution that they almost imagine themselves divine.

But, say the Democrats, they will not put in office men who oppress them. If the Democrats are oppressed, he said they are the liveliest oppressed people he had ever heard of. He defied any Democrat to point to a statute enacted during the last eight years that is oppressive to the white people. In your enactments you have not even discriminated against color. The whole truth is,

you own something they own themselves—liberty. Why, I was told by a colored sister over in Union, that the white ladies think themselves insulted because colored women pin their dresses back.

The Democrats say to you, "take us just once, and give us a trial on our good behavior." The trouble is, they forget that you have learned something and will not trust them. They would not put you into slavery, but getting themselves into power, they would close the door so tightly on you as to prevent you from ever getting back into office.

Referring to the Mississippi plan, the speaker said the Democrats think they can drive or scare Republicans, or keep them from the polls altogether. He said, if we was a Southern Carolina born citizen, he would blush for the name of the people who undertake to drive men to vote their way; who say if you do not vote, our cause will not prosper; who do not rent our lands, nor get employment from us. This, said the speaker, is the meanest act ever perpetrated. He then again addressed his hearers that it is folly on the part of the white people to think of conducting their farms without the help of colored labor.

He next spoke of the nominees of the two parties for President, taking the ground that Tilden and Hendricks were copper-heads during the war. At the conclusion of this topic, some one in the crowd asked the speaker, "How about Judge Mackey?" To which he replied, "Judge Mackey is a bad egg, and if the Republicans during the last year, they will find him a rotten egg. Mackey continued the speaker, says Chamberlain is a man of intellect, but he is paralyzed on the moral side. Mackey never had a moral side to get paralyzed. On being asked about the release of Parker, the speaker said Judge Mackey released a thief, thereby prostituting his legal and judicial functions; but," said the speaker, "I have no words to waste on a man of that stamp, and when I speak of Mackey, I speak of neither a decent man, nor an honest man, and, you," addressing the reporter, "may tell him so."

The speaker then concluded by endorsing the nominees on the State ticket, and urging Republicans to vote for the nominees of the party.

DEMOCRATIC SPEAKING.
A meeting of the Republican party was advertised to be held in Yorkville last Tuesday, on which occasion the crowd in town was considerably augmented by the presence of many Democrats. A proposition was made to the Republicans for a division of time, but this request not being complied with, the Democrats organized in the Court House lot and were addressed by Gen. Kennedy, Hon. Jas. Chesnut and I. D. Witherspoon, Esq., who made stirring and eloquent speeches in behalf of the party they represent. These speakers, who commenced before the Republican meeting closed, were listened to by a considerable number of colored people. Want of space prevents us from giving a synopsis of the speeches, in as much as no new points were presented, and besides, our readers will be interested in the plan of battle adopted by the Republicans, a synopsis of which we give in another place.

Notwithstanding the meetings of opposite parties in town on the same day, everything passed off quietly and without any disturbance.

ROCK HILL TILDEN AND HAMPTON CLUB.
At a meeting of the Rock Hill Tilden and Hampton Club, held on Friday, the 20th instant, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this club do recommend to all merchants, farmers and all good citizens, that in making contracts for labor and advancing supplies for next year, that preference be given in all cases to